



BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

No. 10. Jan. 14 to 29, 1909.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

- BLIGHIA SAPIDA. 24592. Seeds presented by Mr. H. F. Schultz, Ancon, Canal Zone, Jan. 18. "The 'Akee,' a beautiful African tree introduced into the West Indies. Valued in Jamaica as a richly flavored and wholesome food. The bright yellow, fleshy arillus is the part eaten. (Cook & Collins: Economic Plants of Porto Rico.)
- CAJANUS. 24604. From Little River, Florida. Presented by Mr. E. J. Andrews thru Mr. P. J. Wester, Jan. 22. "This plant is similar in habit and appearance to the ordinary pigeon pea, except that the standard of the corolla is streaked with deep orange red while the ordinary species in cultivation here is pale lemon yellow; it differs also in that the plant blooms early in the fall and the seed ripens a month at least earlier than the ordinary variety. It would be useful to the people in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone." (Wester.)
- COCCOTHRINAX GERBERI. 24594. From Mr. P. J. Wester, Miami, Fla., Jan. 16. "This is a dwarf palm with rather slender stem; leaves yellowish green, lustrous above, silvery beneath; the berries are deep purple; worthy of introduction into Southern California and Hawaii." (Wester.)
- CYTISSUS PROLIFER. 24590. From Teneriffe, Canary Islands, thru Mr. J. B. Blandy, Funchal, Madeira, Jan. 16. "The variety Palmensis is a fodder shrub for light, dry soil, 20 feet high, deep rooted, rather intolerant to frost and drought. (Dyer.) Mr. Hardy of Adelaide recommends it as a quick-growing windbreak. Very valuable also for apiarists as it flowers for several months. In some places it was found that horses and cattle dis-

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